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strictly in advance. BULLETIN CO., Ltd., DUNCAN MARSHALL. Manager.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1908.

LUMBER COMBINE PROSECUTION The uniquue promptness and carnstness with which this attack on The appeal recently made from the decision in the now noted lumber case of last year and its dismissal, revives public interest in what was perhaps r more directly to the Attorney-Gen/ the most interesting case ever tried in ral's department. Alberta. Incidentally it invites com-

parison between the action taken by A COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT. the Alberta Government and that o What is meant by the development Ontario in similar cases. f a country? Opinions seem to dil In Ontarie complaints against com-

er. Professor Robertson, principal of bines working in restraint of trade he MacDonald College of St. Anne D have been common for years. It is a Bellevue and a man recognized as or matter upon which feeling runs high who generally knows what he is talkin every part of the civilized world, ng about, appears to have got an ideal because these industrial trusts and is to the development of the West combines are everywhere regarded as with which no Westerner or any in among the greatest menaces to modern elligent Canadian can agree. In an society. And consequently public sen address delivered before the Agricul timent in Ontario is roused because ural Committee of the House of Comalthough there is sufficient evidence nons last May, the professor is reportin the hands of the Attorney-General d as saying: of that. Province to enable him to in-"There is a good deal of talk about stitute prosecutions against several the development of the West. I d combines, his department remains in not see any evidence of develop

active Before his resignation as Crown Pro secutor, J. K. Curry, K.C., had obtained this evidence after a close and in regard to resources, population of personal study of the alleged combines.

tural resources of agriculture, three Notwithstanding this, no decisive vast areas; we have, coming east-ward from the Atlantic, practically action has been taken in the matter a thousand miles in round figures. by the Provincial authorities. The where you may have in the summer Criminal Code's provisions against as you have in other countries, ap crimes of the sort practised by comple blossoms and clover, and thes are two conditions of rural life that bines are being violated from week to make human life and human civil wcel, in Ontario, and with impunity ization capable of permanence at apparently, their last. I do not know any othe

Some steps were taken against the Wholesale Grocers' Association three years ago, and the case has not reach ed a phase where it may be considered you leave that area you enter an rightly started. In one case after a true bill had been announced by the Grand Jury, the Attorney General an-Dr. Wilbert - McIntyre, M.P. for nounced that the case had been drop trathcona, in an admirable article in ped on the advice of a high legal au he Canadian Courier, makes reply to thority. This authority's reasons have not been made public, nor have the hat the country is undergoing a true people learned the findings of the levelopment. He points out that the high legal authorities who have been for two years "considering" the evi dence collected against combines by onsidered an uninhabitable, wilder iess, and the planting of eleven mil-Crown Prosecutor Curry.

ion trees in seven years by the people There are, it is estimated, in Ontaric the West can surely be counted de thirty of these combines in operation

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN II. Clark made appeal to the court ing for fifty miles his own city of montreal with similar district around good marksmen, and what is needed will be \$114,393,765. So that, although the great stretch of country east of the plane will be \$114,393,765. So that, although the great stretch of country east of the plane will be \$114,393,765. So that, although the great stretch of country east of the plane the plane the will be \$114,393,765. So that, although the great stretch of country east of the plane ession. On July 25th the Court en the greater evidences of a permanent well informed organization, capable anc gave judgment unanimously dis-nissing the appeal. the greater anxiety on the part of the in-that the whole machinery of the fight-As in the trial of last November the habitants. We defy him to prove ing forces of the country might move

prosecution was conducted by Deputy that the West is "an area of all kinds to a common objective with a united prosecution was conducted by Deputy that the West is "an area of all kinds will, intelligently led and confident in Attorney-General Woods, the defence of risks." We defy him to prove that their own ability to conquer. eing maintained by R. B. Bennett, the year of failure or partial failure

eautiful profusion of the East.

iterpretations of fact.

hem. And they must have know

nerefore, 364.

nand and district staffs.

ment, nor do I hear of any, W

have occupied the West, no doubt

about that, but occupation of

country is not the development of i

two conditions that define the natur

al resources of a place with equal

simplicity and aptness as do appl

area of all kinds of risks for stabil-

e professor's statements and shows

ising of one hundred million bushels

grain in a territory fifty years age

ity, prosperity and civilization."

soms and clover. As soon

"We have in Canada, in our na

social organizations.

K.C., and H. A. Allison, of Calgary. in the West exceed those of his own cisms, were trying to found a charge The case was followed with a lively district. We have risks, no doubt. If extravagance; and, if they had had nterest by the public, who attended but they are being scientifically and the fairness to take into account the trial in large numbers. The same successfully met. But what are they new expenditure in garrisoning Hall-counsel appeared on the appeal. The unique promotions and each are the compared with the risk of drought, might have had some weight. But they

and wet, of grasshoppers and army- did not. The expenditure of the de worm, of frost and hurricane, of low partment of militia and defence has ombines was made still remains on prices and poor markets, that must the Halifax and Esquimalt garrisons ncreased \$3,000,000 since 1903-4, and cord, however, and very much to be taken and have been taken time account for \$1,250,000 of it, while the he credit of the Alberta Government, and again by the farmer of Ontario? But even granting all that he says d, the betterment of their equipment, and the improvements in organization a true, where does the West really

e less truly demonstrated. The sucess in raising of small fruits exceed ven that of the East. Settlers. com reflect what they believe to be the will of their labors, so far as the militian ing to older Canada had to meet new of the people nditions before their success was

The commissioners seemed to be laborssured in these particulars as in ali others. The new conditions, of the government's policy to spend \$1 cm for any government to act upon its rethe West are being met with greater militia and defence for every \$13 of commendations. apidity and success, and the time is revenue, which was the proportion at

the time of confederation and expresot far distant when we shall have sed the opinion that the expenditure apple blossoms and clover in all the should be increased according to the growth of the population and be put When Professor Robertson learns on a per capita basis. The government the real meaning and true signs of in fact, if it had been carrying out ter of the best interpreter of the feelhas no such policy as attributed to it. remanent development he should such a policy its military expenditure ings of sportsmen throughout the Do- on many times the amount of the in make another visit to the West, and would have been \$1,500,000 more than tion, and that it is undergoing a true levelopment, and that her permanilter and an international agreement ency is assured .- Lethbridge Herald.

THE MILITIA DEPARTMENT. Ottawa Free Press-The civil service hey stated in one place that the head- can afford to pay to insure herself arters staff was 40 and in another ace that it was 50; neither of which liable. The per capital basis is altostatements was correct, for the actual gether wrong. number was 23: They asserted moreover The commissioners alleged that there hat the permanent and headquarter as lack of sympathy between the oftaff, which means the command and

icers and men in the permanent listrict staff and the headquarters staff prees; and quoted out-of-date figures combined, was "about 220;" and that, howing that one in three deserted arriving at that figure, they had The figures for 1907 show that only one nade a "computation" of the number n nine deserted. The desertions officers employed at headquarters anada are no more in proportion than ind with the permanent corps. There ire 29 on the command and district hose in the United States army; and he causes are the higher pay that can taff: so that that actual total is 52. e earned outside (\$2 to \$2.50 as com-They were trying to prove; of course, hat there had been an unnecessary insease in the permanent force; but ven in respect of this more general pathy between the officers and men.

it traverses a wilderness of rock, lake, difficult for him to go to the place swamp and forest, and is kept down each dispute and settle it off-ban ommissioners went astray, but the imitations of space do not permit of a urther recital. Enough has been said to a grade of 0.4 per 100 feet against He was, in fact, inclined not to g rther recital. Enough has been said show how utterly unreliable the commissioners were to deal with the value 6 degrees (955 feet radius, it water 6 degrees (955 feet radius, it that he did everything from his officwork they undertook. There are, it is true, technical matters in respect of military affairs that a layman cannot be expected to understand; but, surely, work they undertook. There are, it is it calls for no technical knowledge to ascertain the number on a headquart-ers staff. Nothing more slipshop or irresponsible has an or slipshop or ficult to build. But the line from were disputes over classification responsible has ever been prepared han this report on the department of militia and defence; and from the at-titude of the chairman, who point blank most as costly. For, in starting out missioner Young told refused to be put right by General on the undertaking, the government while he was in Quebec, how Lake, it would appear that the commissioners had no desire to get at really first class road, equal, if not guided thereby, in his judgment of the tacts. They not only put childish superior, to anything there is on the disputes in his own district. uestions to the witnesses they called; North American continent. The work Hodgins went to Quebec and visit increase in the number of militia train- but they ignored the evidence that was is to be generally of a more permanent is true, where does the West really stand? In Alberta we have our thousands of acres of alfalfa and all over the West apples are being suc-cessfully raised, not in large quanti-ties, it is true, because of the peculiar onditions, but the success is none the less truly demonstrated. The success is none So that the additional money has been ier was certainly unfortunate in his plete, every citizen will commend the well expended and precisely in accord- choice of commissioners. They have courage the administration has shown ince with the intention and policy of proved to themselves to have been in aiming at perfection, for not only the majority in parliament, who but lacking in judgment; and the outcome will a new standard of comfort and department is concerned, has been a of the highest economy. The comparison nisleading report, so full of element- atively easier grades will enable ing under the impression that it was ary mistakes as to render it dangerous company operating it to carry by each

THE AUGUST ROD AND GUN.

In the distinctive fashion which ha ained for Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada, published by W. J.

nake another visit to the west, and would have been \$1,000,000 more than humon, the opening article of the day he will find ample proof that the it is. The actions of the government ist number deals with yachting. At ire guided by the requirements of the a time when everyone's thought are country; and its policy is to keep up a upon cool waters, this fine account. orce able to ensure the country against finely 'llustrated, of the Royal Cape avasion or aggression. Should times Breton Yacht squadron is most approriate and will be read with sympamade whereby defensive forces can thetic interest Ly many readers. The e done away with or considerably re- story of the first Rocky Mountain goat duced, then there would not be the ored in captivity is one appealing even the government will borrow most of present necessity for military expendito a wider clicle than sportsmen, and the money, needed for construction partment of militia and defence, danger to which the country may be a new field and the account of a young the Grand Trunk Pacific company will ade fourteen misstatements or wrong subject if she has not an adequate de mploy e reaching " remote Hudson pay a rental, equal to the probable in censive force; and (2) the amount she Bay post on his wheel furnishes an terest. This seven years' interest will teresting though not excitable ac- it is estimated, amount to \$26,124,676 igainst the danger to which she is count of an unusual trip. In the Glow and that represents the burden the inble. The per capital basis is alto- of the Camp Fire recalls to mind pleas. people will have to bear; and, as it

plumbia show how thoroughly the whele Dominion is covered and sports-

lisputes in his own district. given; and their main conclusions are at variance with the cvidence on which the cutting known as La Tuque. And He thought he was told the what he saw was being classified containing 86 per cent. of solid rock whereas, in his own opinion, there w not more than 40 per cent. This wa in June, 1907, and the progress, e nates show that, as a matter of fac it was being classified at only 29 pe Major Hodgins went ent. with the impression however, that was being classified at 86 per and, being an honest man, he etermined that such a classific speed have been set, but an example should not be introduced in his ow istrict. Solid rock excavation was being paid at \$1.70, loose rock at 60 cents train double what can be carried or and common excavation at 30 cent he rival transcontinental, and the say So, it can easily be seen that if Major ng in operation, with five trains each Hodgins' impression had been correday, will be \$5,973,605 per annum. This saving will far outweigh the int would have involved quite \$4,000.-900 extra on his own section of the creased cost in building, and whe line; and it may be fairly computed to this is added the saving of expendithat on the total length from Winni ture in renewals and maintenance, i peg to Moncton there would be an will be seen that the total saving each ncreased outlay of \$28,000,000 year will be sufficient to pay interest Major stated in his letter to the Vic inion, the opening article of the Aug-ereased cost over that of an ordinary toria Colonist The circumstance which - confirme ! road with wooden structures, which Major Hodgins in his misapprehensio could have been built for \$60,000,000. was an interview with J. D. Mc The lessening of the expense of opera-Arthur, in the Toronto World. tion and up-keep, which has been pre-March 12. J. D. McArthur has pared for, will, therefore, decrease th contract for 250 miles of grading eas cost of carriage, and should render f Winnipeg. 'Major Hodgins had possible a considerable reduction in estimated this stretch of line to cost freight and passenger rates. between \$11,000,000 and \$12,000,000 The government will borrow most of

over the line as much as he might

standing, and, as Major Hodgins

classified excavations there, and

summoned to attend a meeting of

and Mr. McArthur said it would proably cost close on \$16,000 00 Ottawa Free Press—The civil service ommissioners, in the four and a half ages in which they reported on the onsiderably reduced. The true base: of military expenditure are (1) the onsiderably reduced. The true base: of military expenditure are (1) the onsiderably reduced. The true base: of military expenditure are (1) the on the burden on state of the second of the first seven years, after which been found that it did not include the following item : Right of way \$175,000; ties, \$672,798; switch ties, \$27,787; tunnels, \$189,750; drainage unnels. \$16.700; steel in concret \$3,709; steel bridges, \$160,000; rail. \$1,336,608; angle bars, \$106,172: bolt nt evenings passed far away from civ- will be spread over seven years, it will \$22,776; water stations, \$103,500; exization, its cares and troubles, and be only some \$4,000,000 a year. At the tra work, \$76,500; frogs and switche nakes one wish for a repetition of the end of those seven years, Canada will \$40,500; track spikes, \$58,829; one nakes one wish for a repetition of the end of those seven years, canada and provide, trace a particular and experience. Big Game Conditions in have 1.803 miles of first class railroad, foot below grade allowance on 'rock New Brunswick, discussed by that vetran guide, Adam Moore, fishing in have an equivalent asset that can be \$495,000; extra width for sidings, not the Kostenay Lake and River and an sold at any time for the price it cost estimated, \$850,000; and overbreak, account of Protective Work in British to build it. \$1,857,080. Total, \$6,192,699. \$1,857,080. Total, \$6,192,699. The line will, moreover, be passing Mr. Poulin, the present district en-

It is not to be wondered at, ther-

his charges. The only matters out-

standing are questions of judgmen

in which one engineer may legit

mately differ from another engine

Assistant Chief Engineer Wood,

Transcontinental

at first said to involve

and they are to be arbitrated upon by

the Grand Trunk Pacific and Chief

up the work of the government eng

neers on the National Transcontineu

tal, have complained of the classifi-

\$25,982; but, on a revised calculation.

natter has been made much of by th.

e Grand Trunk Pacific engineers are

a guarantee that the people of Canada

because their rental of the govern-

ment line will be based for all time

come on the cost of construction

their having to pay on \$28,000,000

more than they ought, the public

would soon hear all about any cor-

ruption which would so heavily pen-

C.P.R. IS NOT IDLE.

Preparations at Fort William to Handle

Fort William, July 28-Prospects for a

ush fall were never better in Fort Wil

iam than at present. With only eight

and Winnipeg to complete, the C.P.R. is

preparing to move a greater amount of wheat this fall than ever before in its

history, and will no doubt break all

previous records in handling grain. In

the fall of 1905 the C.P.R. made a record

f moving an average of 404 cars per

lay for 77 days, a feat never before no

ince equalled on this or any other side-

track railway in the world. With 340

this fall officials of the company are

day and one of the high officials of wes

iles of the same road double-tracked

ooking forward to moving 600 cars per

ern lines was heard to say only recent-

, that if there were not an average

vement of 600 cars daily between Fort

niles of double-tracking between

the Cron.

end, if there was any likelih

lize the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Grand Trunk Pacific have

But it only shows that

Thi

t is found to be only \$3,457.

doing their work; and their

ill get value for their

agineer Lumsden, of the National anscontinental. The engineers of

e, that Major Hodgins withdres

hrough a country which, although to- gineer, estimated the work, figurad men made cognizant, through the mag- day it may have the potentialities of upon by Major Hodgins, at within izine, of conditions prevailing in the wealth, is of no value. But, as soon as alf a million of the latter's estimate. In commissioners were only 168 out bared with 50 cents a day), the poor liferent provinces. There are other the railway is running, the latent t and the increase is accounted for by items, such as rails, sidings, and barracks, no change of station, the inticles and stories in plenty and an wealth will become active, and the interase is accounted for by smallness of the establishment, etc. pen season table should prove particular taxable assets of the country will be overbreak, which were not taken into ficularly useful to both resident and greatly increased. The railway will consideration in Major Hodgins' estiisiting sportsmen. Whatever opingive values to lands and

TEXT OF JUDGM IN LUMBER CASE

Supreme Court En E Decisien Dismissing and Tirming Sifton Imposing \$500 o Mmbermer Crimit de

In dismissing the .ar executive of the Alb. per Dealers' mposition by Chie a fine of \$500 on of the executiv lawful combine in by Mr. Justice Ha ustice. Scott concurred, and th lice Stuart, some riving at the sm judgment g Harvey was as learned Chief Ju and found guilty sub-section (a) eriminal code, which owg .

Every one is guilty a offence and liable to a j ceeding four thousand s than two hundred two vears' inno poration, is liable exceeding ten thou not less than one the who conspires ranges with any other any railway, transportation (a) To unduly ransporting, 11 ing, supplying, any article or con e a subject of trade o (b) To restrain or ommerce in relation ticle or commodity (c) To unduly p lessen the manufa f any such article or o unreasonably thereof; or (d) To unduly prev competition in the prod facture; purchase, barter portation or supply of r commodity, or in th

surance upon persen o 2. Nothing in this construed to apply to workmen or employees reasonable protectio nen or employees. 63-64

From this conviction the now appeals to this cou authority of section 1012. With reference to t of the alleged offence i section 496, which de acy in restrain of trade, with each of the subtion 498 and that the prop tion of this alleged offenc

Everyone is guilty of a offence, who conspire agrees or arranges with a son, unlawfully, to une lessen competition in tion, manufacture, pm sale, transportation such article or commod In support of this argu pointed out that when was first made statutor try in 1889 (52 Vic. c. 41). statute contained a that it was - merely dec law relating to conspiraci binations formed in trade," and that in that offence was declared in When the crimin terms codified in 1892, no amen ing been made, the offence in the same terms as sec. finition of "a conspiracy of trade" was also given of the present section 496. new section was substitu tion 520, the word unlawfu struck out of the section. we find it now in 498. It appears to me that must be deemed to have something by the change, contention that the word been taken out of the se be read into it again cann ported. The fact that the had been amended the prece emphasizes the intention sub-section (b) of Anyone who conspires injure trade" is punishab one looks for a definition spiracy to restrain trade found in 426, which expla ints in restraint of punishable. It is true that the offence sub-sections (a), (c) and effect combinations in trade, but if they meant r (b) they might as well be altogether, and as they an cribed as "conspiracies in trade," I see no reason why tion of that term in 496 she to them. A consideration tion (2) of section 498 app support this view. that "Nothing in this sec construed to apply to con workmen as employees for reasonable protection as men or employees." In n can not be successfully In my that such a combination s within the definition conta and their need for except the provisions of 498 indi mind that that section cov wider field than 496."

ecomient. The farmers of the West and each, according to Mr. Curry' se more scientific means of farming investigations, obtains illegally from s a rule than do the Easterners and the pockets of the public an average heir intensive farming, as demonsum of \$100,000 each year. These un trated by the raising of sugar beets. lawful gains would aggregate at least \$3,000,000. Surely a very considerable s on a par with that of the older prosimi to be diverted yearly from the inces. pockets of the masses to the coffers of The learned professor speaks of apthe combines in one Province only. le blossoms and clover as being

'the two conditions of rural life that Under the Criminal Code of the Do minion these orimes are punishable take human life and human civilizaion capable of permanence at their but Ontario, has not yet applied the ast." Dr. McIntyre points out that Code, -

hese are emblematical of comfort The reverse of this is to be seen in nd luxury, and the history of the Alberta in the action of the Attorney nations of the world has proven con-General's department last year con lusively that the conditions that cerning the lumber combine. The ac nake for luxury are the conditions tion taken was so prompt, earnest and hat more than any other make for effective that it won commendation fo ne nation's decay and downfall. It Attorney-General Cross and his deput; very pleasant to live in a land o S. B. Woods, K.C., through the whole ruit and honey, but if we are to tak Dominion.' In commercial, legal and he examples of present day history political circles the case was recorded e must conclude that such lands as one of veritable credit to the Preo not produce the highest type of vincial Government and to Albert; nanhood and citizenship. Follow generally. ng his argument to its logical con

It was in the opening months lusion, who would conclude that last year that the authorities appoint spain, Italy, Turkey, Greece and ed a parliamentary committee to ex. ersia, the Barbary States, the Eas amine into conditions as to whethe West Indies, or even California, al a combine existed in the west in reands of fruit and honey, have the straint of the lumber trade. Accord onditions that make for permanenc ing to the findings of this Committee civilization? These are the land the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers f sloth, idleness, gambling, drunken Association constituted such a com less, disrespect of right and religion bine. The official report containing where thrift and industry, progress the evidence was received at the office nd development are practically unof the Attorney-General of Alberta in nown. June, 1907. It was carefully studied No one will deny that apple blos and further investigations were madcms and clover and all that they by the Attorney-General. As a resul tand for are desirable in any counof these studies it was decided to takry, and if they are the signs of per action against the members of the Ex nanence, as the professor would have egutive Council of , this Association ts believe, he is very much astray and under the Criminal Code informa n concluding so early in our history tion was laid against these men in hat the West has not a permanent August, 1907, charging them with con levelopment. Will Professor Rob spiracy in restraint of trade. All the rtson cast his eye back over the members of the Executive were indict istory of his native Nova Scotia or ed. The case against the President W. H. Clark, of Edmonton, was tak en first as a trial suit

This case was brought before the next succeeding session of the Su preme Court, which was in November nent? Will he tell us what length of 1907, and there after a trial of elever days' duration Chief Justice Siftor gave judgment, finding the accused guilty, and ordering that a fine of \$500 be imposed. The case had been brought to trial and disposed of with in four months.

* * *

hat they were against them, for the The commissioners stated that it was arefully omitted to mention the tal guable whether the city corps were ng over of the Halifax and Esqui efficient as they were some year nalt garrisons, which account for 610 out of the 1,974 of increase since go. Col. Meighen, of Montreal, who sught to know something about city 903. The net increase, for compari-on with the time when the imperial orps, takes issue with this statement and says the commissioners evident! overnment kept those garrisons, is lid not know what they were talking bout. "The officers are better qual The commissioners also made the ied for their positions," he says. The tatement that the permanent and readquarters staffs had been greatly xaminations which they have to pa e more numerous and strict and e nereased but the fact is that, sinc t a higher standard than formerly 903-4, the only increase in the head nd the same thing applies in the non juarters staff has been three, namely commissioned officers. Today practical ield work is called for and is carried he appointment of a chief of general taff, a director of operations and staff out by the different corps individuall luties, and a director of training; and ind in brigades, tactical manoeuvre hat, since 1902, the only increase in on a large scale being a feature of the he command and district staff h nnual training. Such things wer been five. The establishment of th ever done fifteen years ago. nilitia in 1902-3 was 34,330; and there ine has greatly improved, and finally and most important of all, the rifle vere 32 on the headquarters and com-nand and district staffs. The estab hooting is very much better." ishment for 1908 is 57,718; and there

The commissioners asserted, in refer tre 52 on the headquarters and com ing to the Army Pay corps, that the ild district paymasters, which had In 1892-3 there was no Army Servic been condemned had been respectfat orps, no Army Medical corps, no Ordd; whereas the Army Pay corps is ance corps, no Army Pay corps, n n entirely different body, and would corps of military clerks, and no sig absolutely necessary in time of war. allers. These have since been furn-They stated that the reasons which n shed, and the militia has a permanssitated the appointment of an in it organization such as would enable spector general in Great Britain did not apply here; whereas precisely the to take the field without delay. Yet, twithstanding this, the proportion ime reasons apply. They claime permanent officers is not as great it was in 1892-3. "Another point hat there was dissatisfaction over the lisparity between the salaries of the sually forgotten by the opponents of vivil and military officers in the de ny staff organization at all," says partment; whereas there was no evidneral Lake; 'is the fact that, so ince adduced to that effect, and no ong as the imperial troops were garich dissatisfaction is known to exist. oning the fortress of Halifax and They reported that the militia counc Esquimalt, not only was an unusually asurped authority which belonged to arge staff (eight officers for about 20,-100 men) maintained at the former that it had greater powers than the r the acknowledged purpose of army council in Great Britain; where

ssisting the militia force in organiz- as it is purely an advisory council and ng its staff duties in the event of war, but also that the considerable number imperial array council. They suggestimperial officers regimentally em- d that, when the Ross rifle contrac ployed at that station furnished at all was entered into, there was no legal mes a military reserve upon which safeguard of the public interests; o draw for staff officers in emergency. whereas the deputy minister of justice With the assumption by Canada of the was present and saw that the contract

esponsibility for the defence of these adequately safeguarded these interests WHAT IT WILL COST. wo places the British troops have been They left the impression that the mil-Hamilton Times-The cost of the eplaced by Canadian troops, and the tary stores might not be properly ac-

supply of trained British officers form-rely available for these important dut, when every-es has ceased." So that, when every-National Transcontinental railway and project to the Yukon. ing is taken into consideration, the inthority, and for any loss the man in lust has been beaten up around the is adopted Quebec, and tell the peo-is adopted Quebec, and tell the peo-ile how many years it was after the ettlement of these places, before rchards and clover-fields demonstrat

Andle a body of 109,000 men, which, was dazed and no good and that he is the true state of things. The Nathat to became deepened into convision is the is just what is aimed at. In might retire on a larger allowance; the 1,803 miles of rail, which is being bably never have misapprehender in Moncton, in New Brunswick had he not been laboring under feel ime of war the active militia, which ime was spent in taking everything is spent in taking everything totals 57.718, would be largely increas-possible from the soil and giving noth-ing back? Will he compare the ield. They would need to be afficient of the was though old, a built from Moncton, in New Brunswick were efficient officer of large experi-ince, having been paymaster in the ince, having been paymaster in the ield. They would need to be afficient. They asserted in the const of British Columbia, is ave judgment, finding the accuse? nilty, and ordering that a fine of \$50 e^{i} imposed. The case, had beer rought to trial and disposed of with a four months. It is against this judgment that W. It is against this judgment t

oas may be held about dogs in dee which formerly had no value, and the unting the paper entitled A Few inancial position of the Dominion wil Words on Behalf of Our Vanishing Deer by Mr. James Dickson, O.L.S., be stronger than ever. It is not ex aggeration to say that the railway will reate millions of public wealth; and hould be read by all. The views o uch an experienced veteran, however its use as an agency of commerce will he may differ from them, are worth cerue to the benefit of merchants careful consideration. The whole nanufacturers and farmers, east and umber is amongst the best of many vest. So far as Canada's credit i ood issues. ncerned, she will be able to borrow nore instead of less; and all that we ave to see to is that the energies of the Grand Trunk Pacific, who check PROTECTIONISTS AGAINST PROTECTION.

he people keep pace with and do not ag behind the development of the Toronto Globe-The loudest prote untry's lines of communication gainst Britain's mild departure The National Transcontinental does cation at certain stations; and it was e line of protection seem to con ot, of course, comprise the whole o rom the most ardent devotees of pree country's obligations in connectio ction in Canada. The embargo with this great trans-Canada project anadian cattle is undoubtedly a prot has undertaken to pay, for seven ears, the interest on the bonds for ction measure, not even disguised b e name of "tariif reform." Its onl ne mountain section of the Grand sguise is the pretence of danger of Frunk Pacific; and this, at three and ntagious diseases, from Canadian a half per cent., would amount, in all-to \$11,304,250; after which the comierds. What the British cattle breeder ants is artificially high prices f any pays its own obligations. It has eef from his fellow citizens, just a so undertaken to guarantee the bonds an interest in keeping down the cost. ir protected manufacturers want arof the prairie section, to enable the ficially high prices from Canadian ompany to get money on more favor. manufactured goods. The one acble terms than it could otherwise do mplishes his purpose by an embargo and, as no one will suggest that the quiring the early slaughter of imprairie section of the railway will not orted Canadian cattle, and the other pay, the obligation can be regarded a tariff that obstructs the use of nominal, involving no charge, in npetitive ioreign goods. The Britfact, upon the Canadian treasury. sh cattle breeders care no more for The burden which will fall upon the e interests of Canadian breeders than eople is, therefore, \$26,124,676 511,304,300, or a total of \$37,428,926. Canadian manufacturers do for the inrests of their British competitors. There may also be a liability for i lanadian competition is as objectionerest on terminals, amounting to \$1, ble to the British breeders as any 340,150. So that, at the outside, th ther competition that would make

burden will be no more than \$38,769. nem cut down their profits, and Brit- 126; and, if, as the government might sh competition is as objectionable as any other to the protected interests in lo, it borrowed this sum, the annua harge, by way of interest, would not us country. The British people los be more than one and a quarter mi ion dollars. It would have secure nore than they gain by the embargo on our cattle, but the loss falls on the n return the construction of a lin eneral public, while the gain goes to 3.558 miles long, which will open up well organized interest able to have ind give a value to millions of acre of unoccupied land, render availabl s way with the government. In the me way we lose more than we gain valuable coal mines and sorests, create the higher tariff system, but the new harbors for Canadian commer parative few who gain or think and aid in developing the fisheries of hey gain are a dominating political e northern shores of British Colum bia. Besides which it will supply a new ad quicker route for the supplies i he Yukon and Alaska, enabling Car da to get back what it lost through the defeat of the all-Canada railwa

> William and Winnipeg for a time equal to 71 days he might reasonably expect MAJOR HODGINS' MISTAKE.

see another man filling his shoes. Ter inal facilities in Fort William will be creased by the addition of a new work g house to elevator D. which has been it of business for two years. The conact with the company erecting this working house is that it will be capable f handling 400 cars every twenty-four ours ,and the railway company has a big bond, from the erecting company to ngs of wounded pride. hat effect.

A Fair Trial. Certain cases are then a and the learned Justice pl Objection is also taken the Judge refused to order

and that there was not a asmuch as twelve differer were tried together. These matters within the discretion trial judge and there is a indicate that that discretic properly exercised or that dant was in any way prej The charge is that the de conspire with certain pers and others unknown or s of them and it is argued charge is bad as being to or even if the charge may a judgment founded on